hides were necessarily imported. At present the makers were able to compete for the trade of the world in light leathers—they ed Australia even. The drawback would not avail, however, as the imported hides were divided up into different classes of goods, and it would not be practicable to ascertain what portion of them were subject to draw back. If the Western cattlemen and farmers wanted better prices for their hides they should take some care in preparing them for market. Now they branded them, thereby destroying a considerable part of their value, and by careless slaughtering they killed the hide when they killed the cattle. If the duty was imposed, although the ultimate effect might be to maintain existing prices of hides and leather, the shop trade would be demoralized for eighteen months or two years. A trade was beginning in shoes with the countries which now supplied us with hides, and the point had just been reached where the merican shoe manufacturer was able to compete with the European maker, and this trade will be checked by the duty.

WAGE-WORKERS' BANK BILL. somewhat Novel Measure for Establishment

of a National Banking System. WASHINGTON, April 5 .- By request, Senator Ingalls to-day introduced a bill providing for a system of banking by the United States proposed by the Wage-workers' Alliance. It provides for the establishment of an executive department of banking, with a secretary at its head, whose salary shall be \$8,000, and four assistant secretaries, with salaries of \$5,000 each. the department the banking for people shall be done free of at, except such merely nominal as as are necessary to pay expenses, anches shall be established at postoffices throughout the country, and maintained so long as they are necessary. Loans shall be made on security, the interest payable on the 31st of December every year. Failure to pay interest shall terminate the loan, and after the sale of the security the excess over the loan, if any, shall be paid to the borrower. The money necessary to trans-act the business of the department shall furnished by the Treasurer of the nited States, and it shall be full legal ender for all debts and dues within the United States. The money shall be printed by hand, on silk-threaded paper, at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in the

One, two, three and five mills; one, two three and five cents; one, two, three and five dimes; one, two, three and five dollars; one, two, three and five eagles; one, two, three and five condos (\$100), and one, two, three and five talents (\$1,000). entee and live ratents (\$1,000)

MINOR MATTERS,

State Dinners and Receptions at the White House-The President's Stroll.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 5 .- Tuesday evening the President and Mrs. Harrison will give the third state dinner of the course, which was proposed in February, to the justices of the Supreme Court. Fifty invitations have been sent out for the dinner, which is expected to be one of the largest of the ear. Mrs. Harrison will hold her third drawing-room reception on Saturday after-noon, from 3 to 5 o'clock, in the Blue Parlor of the White House. This is also one of the events postponed from the official sea-

The President and Mr. Halford took a long walk up Pennsylvania avenue at half- | The western portion of Finland is chiefly past 4 o'clock this afternoon. The weather was bright and the sunshine so warm that many persons appeared without overcoats or wraps. The President met many old friends, whom he greeted cordially.

Another National Election Bill. WASHINGTON, April 5 .- A conference of the Republican members of the Senate committee on privileges and elections was held to-day, as a result of which Chairman Hear was requested to prepare a bill to regulate elections of members of Congress. It is understood that the measure to be proposed will provide for the appointment of national supervisors in every district in which a certain number of voters shall petition therefor; these supervisors shall watch and count the te, and make a certification thereof to a State board of canvasses, who shall thereupon issue a certificate of election to the candidate receiving the highest number of votes, and these certificates shall be used by the Clerk of the House in making up the roll of mem-

Favorable Report on the McComas Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 5 .- By a party vote-7 to 5-the House committee on the election of President and Vice-president and Representatives in Congress, to-day authorized a favorable report, with amendments, on the McComas bill, to prevent gerrymandering congressional districts. The bill also provides that Representatives to the Fifty-second Congress shall be elected from districts composed of the same territory, and have the same boundaries as those from which the Repre-sentatives in the Fifty-first Congress were elected. The minority of the committee will submit a report in opposition to the

Important Military Appointments. WASHINGTON. April 5.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: Lewis A. Grant, of Minnesota, to be Assistant Secretary of War; Brigadiergeneral Nelson A. Miles, to be major-general; Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, Tenth Cavalry, to be brigadier-general; Henry lad, of Missouri, civil engineer, member of the Mississippi-river Commission; A. Harlong, postmaster at Rochelle, Ill. Senate confirmations: Clarence D. Clarke associate justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming; John C. Mitchell, pension agent at Columbus, O.; Edward H. Harvey, pen-sion agent at Detroit; Charles S. Kelsey, Indian agent at Green Bay agency.

Lieutenant Steele's Case. WASHINGTON, April 5 .- The record of the proceedings in the case of Lieutenant Steele, recently tried by court-martial for an assault on private Wild, was received by Major-general Schofield, this morning. and was referred to acting Judge Advocate-general Lieber for examination and report. The case will afterwards be reviewed by General Schofield, and acted upon by him finally, unless the sentence is one of dismissal, in which event it will require acmissal, in which tion on the part of the President. The sentence of the court will not be made known officially until the case has been

Indiana Fourth-Class Postmasters.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 5 .- Fourth-class postmasters for Indiana were appointed to-day as follows: Hamrick, Putnam county, L. Mercer, vice L. M. Mercer, resigned; Johnson, vice J. C. Stutler, resigned; Kite. Jay county, W. R. Crum, vice H. F. West, resigned; Sanborn, Knox county, J. W. Hill, vice W. Lankford, resigned.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapol's Journal. WASHINGTON, April 5 .- Mr. and Mrs. Alpheus H. Snow, of Indianapolis, are at the

Hon. John M. Butler, of Indianapolis, is lon. J. Oliver, of South Bend, is here his son-in-law ex-Representative

The Treasury Department to-day puc-hased \$25,000 four-per-cent. bonds, at \$1.22. Mrs. Franklin W. Fish and Mrs. Moses S. Smith, of Chicago, representing the Wom-an's Foreign Missionary societies of several States, were before the House committee obblic liquor traffic to-day and asked uthorizing the State Department to enter nto negotiations with foreign governments coking to the prohibition of the exportation of liquors to the Congo country.

Business Embarrassments. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 5.-A sched-

psolvent barrel manufacturers, was filed -day. It shows assets of \$20,000, and hatities of \$97,000. The heaviest creditor is National City Bank of New York, for

NTINGTON, Pa., April 5 .- Caleb Waked. a leading farmer of Brady township, benefit of his creditors. Liabilities,

SCHEMINGS OF AN AUTOCRAT

Reasons Given for the Czar's Attempt to Throttle the Liberties of the Finns.

One More Step in Russia's Covetous Longings for Sweden and Norway-Chinese Military Operations on the Western Border.

Indications that Germany Will Soon Be the Ruling Power in Central Africa.

Sir Samuel Baker's Views on the Alliance Wissmann and Emin Pasha-Ex-Emperor Dom Pedro's Illness Takes a Serious Turn.

RUSSIA AND THE FINNS.

Why the Czar Is Anxious to Russify the People of Finland-The Chinese Border. [Copyright, 1889, by the United Press.] LONDON, April 5 .- The scheme to convert Finland from a free state, with the Czar as constitutional sovereign, into a Russian province, with the Czer as autocrat, excites considerable attention in Europe, People generally have had their eyes fixed upon Russian operations in the Danubian provinces, and on the Dardanelles, to the neglect of the encroachments of that vast and restless power in other directions. Russia is feared by Sweden not less than by Turkey, and Sweden looks to England, just as the Sultan does, for protection from the grasp of the Muscovite despot. The Scandinavians are not united in feeling, for reasons apparent to the student of their history. Between Russia and Denmark there has for ages existed a strong sympathy, while Russia and Denmark regard Sweden, both with unfriendly, and the former with covetons eyes. The Russification of the Finns, therefore, means one more step in Russia's advance towards an attack upon Sweden and Norway. Finland was a part of Sweden for centuries. Russia first annexed one-half, and in 1808 seized the other half; but not until after a heroic struggle, which is commemorated in the grandest Scandinavian epic of this age. The eyes of Europe were at the time upon Napoleon, otherwise the Russian conquest of Finland would have held a place in history with the throttling of freedom in Poland. Some of the incidents, as when one Finnish soldier held a narrow bridge for many minutes against a large force of Russian soldiers, falling just as the Swedish army came up to the post which his valor had saved for there; compare with the noblest achievements on record. A people of this kind will not yield their liberties without a struggle. settled by the Swedish race, and most of these would either fight or emigrate. As stated in a previous dispatch, many thousands have already emigrated.

From Shanghai comes the statement that the Chinese are strengthening themselves on their northern frontier against an apprehended attack by Russia. China for several years has been increasing her military force in the provinces adjoining the Amoor, and stout forts have been erected at points most likely to be threatened by Russian invasion. China could throw about 300,000 of the best troops of the empire into immediate action in the event of a war with Russia, while the population to be drawn upon for reinforcements is practically unhmited. No word comes from St. Petersourg as to whether there is ground for Chinese fears, but this silence indicates nothing. Russia is not in the habit of pubishing to the world either her foreign or domestic policy. Besides, the Czars have usually allowed, rather than permitted, their generals to undertake movements that meant or led to war, and especially has this been the case in Asia. where vast tracts have been absorbed and extensive hostilities carried on at various times within this century, without any declaration against anybody. The enemies, however, have been half-savage tribes and khans, with little authority beyond the view from their mud-built towers. Dealing with China would be a different matter, for the Chinese army is vastly improved in discipline and equipment since the affair with France a few years ago. But even in making war upon China it would be entirely in accord with the duplicity that characterizes the Cabinet of the Czar to begin hostilities through some commander whose course, if unsuccessful, might be repudiated. On the other hand, there is the fact that the dispatch announcing Chinese military movements in the direction of the northern frontier relate nothing new, being simply a confirmation of the report that China is keeping a vigilant guardianship over provinces in which, more than a year ago, she had already stationed the flower of her army.

GERMANS IN AFRICA.

Sir Samuel Baker Thinks They Will Soon Control the Lake Region of the Interior. LONDON, April 5 .- Sir Samuel Baker, the well-known African explorer, has written a letter to the Times, indicting the British government for its policy, which, he declares, has led to the loss of all the positions gained in Africa by the enterprise of individual Englishmen. He justifies the alliance between Emin Pasha and Major Wissmann, and says it was only natural that Emin should join the German government expedition, which will never imitate the fatal example of the English forces of advancing only to retreat. Sir Samuel points out how the German may, in a few months, regain the equatorial province by founding stations at Victoria Nyanza, and forming an alliance with Mwanga, King of Uganda, thus eventually securing control of the White Nile at Gondokoro, while Italy will become master of the situation by gaining possession of Berber and Kassala. Khartoum will then naturally fall. He concludes his letter by declaring that the equatorial province is of no commercia value. The cost of the transportation of the products of the province is ten times greater than they are worth. Legitimate purchase of ivory cannot be made in the province. England, he declares, may well be content to be an on-looker in that section of Africa.

The Cologne Gazette has advices from Mombasa, East Africa, which state that the mission of Lieutenant Ehlers to the Sultan of Manda has resulted successfully. The Sultan and eight other chiefs have hoisted the German flag in their territory. M. Ballot has been appointed to succeed M. Bayol as French agent at Kotonou, Da-

homey. This change is made because the Dahomians, under threats of death, exacted from M. Bayol promises which France is unable to fulfill. In order to enforce her prohibition against the landing of arms in Dahomey, France will establish a blockade along seventyfive miles of the Dahomian coast.

SIX CHINAMEN EXECUTED.

Feasted and Then Led to the Block, Where Their Heads Were Cut Off.

LONDON, April 5 .- Letters received here from Hong Kong report another wholesale execution in that city recently. The condemned in this case numbered six, and were the last of the miners convicted of inciting a revolt at the Koutsiou mine, at Montze, in Yunnan province. The programme of execution began with the announcement to the prisoners of the approval of their death sentence by the Viceroy. This was followed by a rich banquet served to them by the mandarin. consisting of roast pork and duck, fish and rice, with an abundance of Chinese wines. The condemned men were then freed from their fetters, their hands tied behind their backs, and they were led to the place of execution, surrounded on the way by troops who fired vol-leys in the air from time to time. On their arrival the death sentence was

read to the prisoners and they were then was twenty pounds lighter than Peck. PRINCE executioners-soldiers chosen random from the army. These men did their duty as well as professional executioners, and five of the six heads fell in the baskets at the first stroke of the sabres. The sixta neck offered a little more resistance, and a second stroke was necessary. The execution was witnessed by immense

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Dom Pedro's Illness Takes a Critical Turn-Last Sacraments Administered. CANNES, April 5 .- The illness from which Dom Pedro, the deposed Emporer of Brazil, is suffering, has assumed a critical phase. He was in a comatose state during the greater part of yesterday. His condition was so serious that it was deemed neces-sary to administer the last sacraments of the church. His physician, Prof. Charcot, of Paris, says, however, that though his weakness is extreme, he is in no immediate danger. The Prince of Wales, who has just arrived at Cannes, has paid a visit to Dom Pedro. The ex-Emperor revived to-day and is improving. Professor Charcot has left

here for Paris. Conference of Boulangists. LONDON, April 5 .- General Boulanger and MM. Laisant, Deroulede La Guerre, Rochefort and thirty-one members of the Boulangist committee held a conference at the residence of the General on the island of Jersey yesterday. Upon the conclusion of the conference the committee gave a grand breakfast to General Boulanger. The committee started on their return to

Valuable Paintings Burned. ROME, April 5 .- Three valuable paintings, in the Maria Della Pace Church, were burned to-day by the upsetting of a lamp. Raphael's fresco, the Sibyls, narrowly escaped destruction. The Riforma calls upon the government to prohibit dangerous cere-monies which threaten the loss of national

Cable Notes.

Rich opal discoveries have been made in A great national horse-show will be held in Berlin from June 12 to 22. Fires are raging in the Black forest, and have already devastated a tract of 600

The French government has ordered the construction of thirty torpedo boats in private yards.

One of the features of the coming exhibition at Bremen will be a plastic panorama representing the steamship Saale entering The steamer Saginaw, from Hayti, has ar-

rived at New York. The captain reports

that the rumors of an uprising in San Domingo are without foundation, and that there are no signs of a rebellion Councilor Striegan, of Breslau, was fired at through a window of a railway carriage at that place yesterday by unknown persons. The Councilor had just taken his seat in the carriage when the shots crashed through the glass, and grazed his head His assailants made their escape in the

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Governor of Michigan has appointed Captain Edward Cahill, of Lansing, justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Campbell. A young Indian named Eagle Horse shot and instantly killed Frank E. Lewis, a school-teacher, at Pine Ridge agency, and then committed suicide. Lewis formerly lived in Omaha.

scenic artist, has brought suit against his wife, Alice, for absolute divorce, on the ground of adultery. The case is in the Supreme Court at White Plains, N. Y. John Mettiman, of Leavenworth, Kan., is charged with the wilful, malicious and deliberate murder of his wife, Theresa Metti-

Philip W. Goatcher, the well-known

man, on the night of her disappearance. Mettiman's examination will be held on Monday, April 19. A cloud-burst near Itaca, N. Y., caused freshets in southern and eastern sections of the county, carrying away many bridges

and the dam to the upper reservoir of the city water-works. The lower section of the city was inundated. The rescuing party at the scene of the Santa Barbara, Cal., explosion reached Hardison, Young and White late at night. All three were dead. The bodies were bad ly bruised and torn by the explosion. The

remains were taken to Santa Paula. Constant Girardin, heiress to the estate of the late Ernest Chanteloup, brass found er, valued at \$250,000, has arrived at Montreal, from France, to claim the property She had never seen her uncle Chanteloup

and the bequest was an entire surprise. Just after leaving Herman, Mo., Friday night, the St. Louis-Kansas City fast-mai train on the Missouri Pacific, encountered an enormous land-slide which had buried the tracks to a considerable depth. It was discovered in time to prevent an accident. A recount of ballots cast for Chicago directors of the world's fair shows that there was a mistake of about 18,000 in the vote for Col. Geo. R. Davis as announced, and that instead of being defeated he received close to the largest number of votes cast

While Mack Steele, aged about nineteen, and Sammie, a seven-year-old son of R. A Dornon, of New Alexandria, Pa., were hauling rubbish to the Loyal Hanna river, their horse backed the wagon over the precipice, fifty feet high, and they were hurled to the bottom. Young Dornon was killed, and Steele internally injured. Dilworth Choate, of New York, the eaves-

dropping reporter who was committed to Ludlow-street jail for thirty days, has, through his counsel, secured from the Supreme Court writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, directed to the warden of the jail and Judge Barrett, for his appearance and the production of the record of his disgrace in court on Monday next.

Narrow Escape of Wilkesbarre Miners. WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 5. - It was thought the water had decreased in the fatal South Wilkesbarre shaft, where the eight men lost their lives three weeks ago, sufficiently to make an examination of all

the inside workings. As 2 o'clock this morning a large number of men were sent into the works of the Baltimore vein No. 5 shaft to clear up the debris. They had not proceeded far when a most violent explosion of gas occurred. Fortunately none of the men were injured. It is believed that the explosion was due to a fire still burning in one of the high elevations of the shaft where water could not reach it owing to compressed air. Two more heavy explosions have since

occurred. It is now impossible for any one to enter the burning pit. The officials have been on the ground during the afternoon superintending the flooding. Water in large streams is being brought from the creeks running along the mountain side near Stanton mine.

Lodge Members Killed at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 5 .- Jewel Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor, which was caught in a tornado, at a meeting last night, reported the following of the order killed by the storm: Members-John M. Stephens, patriarch of the order: Peter Fuller, faithful sentinel: Annie E. Niles, guardian; Belle Peterson, acting chaplain; Mary Hassen, Emma Hofstetter, John Renouf, Thomas H. Puff, Bridget Horan, B. F. Randolph, Mary McLoughlin, Bridget Kelly, Sallie Bishop.

John R. Hamilton, Henry King, Carrie Members of other lodges-Christ. Miller of Pearl Lodge; Elmer E. Barnes, of Imperial Lodge: Mrs. Maggie Ryan, of Hope Lodge: Charles Fleischer, of Victory Lodge. Offers of assistance are freely made by other

Protests Against the Canadian Tariff. OTTAWA, Ont., April 5 .- Lumber merchants and workingmen, irrespective of political party, are up in arms against the recent increase in the duty on pork. The lumbermen point out that the increase does not benefit the Canadian farmer, as he cannot compete with the Americans for the pork trade of the lumbermen until the duty on western corn is removed.

Forced to Fight to a Finish. Ashtand, Wis., April 5.—A fierce seven-round prize-fight was held in a hall at Ver-million last night. The combatants were a burly woodsman named Peck, well known over the upper peninsula as a rough-and-tamble fighter, and a teacher of boxing known as "Cowboy" Wilson. Wilson

The contest was governed by Queensbury rules. Wilson was really knocked out in the third, and pleaded to be allowed to quit, but a revolver in the hands of his backers convinced him he had better try it again. In the next three rounds he attempted to rush things and was knocked down six times. In the seventh he was knocked unconscious, and remained so for half an hour. Peck was hardly scratched.

SUICIDE OF A MILLIONAIRE.

Death of a Favorite Daughter Causes a Rich Chicagoan to Shoot Himself.

CHICAGO, April 5,-Marcus C. Stearns, one of Chicago's oldest and wealthiest residents, attempted suicide at his Michiganavenue residence to-day. He fired four bullets into his head, producing wounds from which recovery is impossible. One shot fired into the mouth almost split the tongue in two. The members of the family profess absolute ignorance beyond the fact that for some time Mr. Stearns has been in depressed spirits. The four shots were heard in rapid succession, and a moment later Mr. Stearns was found stretched on his back on the floor in his room, his head in a pool of blood. It is surmised that his deression was due to the recent death of his favorite daughter, the wife of Ex-Mayor Carter H. Harrison. Mr. Stearns was one of the leading members of the Board of Trade, and has an estate worth, perhaps, \$1,500,000.

FORTY-TWO BUILDINGS BURNED.

Business Section of Theresa, N. Y., Destroyed

by Fire-Loss About \$125,000. WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 5 .- The business section of the village of Theresa, about twenty-five miles from this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. Fortytwo buildings were burned, twenty of of which were residences. The fire originated in the store of F. N. Peck, which was closed by the sheriff last evening. There was no furnace in the building, and as there had been no fire in the stove for some time, it is believed the fire was the work of an incendary. The village has no fire apparatus and help was summoned from this city, the steamer and firemen, however, arriving too late to be of much service. Some of the principal losses and insurance

Getman Bros., block and store, \$8,000; insurance small. J. C. Bidleman, building, 2,500; insurance \$1,000. F. M. Peck, buildng \$3,500; insurance \$1,300; merchandise \$9,000, insurance, stock and fixtures, \$3,100. W. L. Root, building, \$2,500; stock, \$3,000. Caroline Dressar, block, \$3,000; insurance, \$2,500. Mrs. L. Hannah, block, \$3,500; insurance, \$3,000. R. Rodenhurst, brick block, \$4,000; insurance \$4,000; stock, hardware, \$8,500, insurance, \$4,000. W. M. Damb. \$3,-500; insurance, \$1,500; stock, \$9,000; insurance, \$2,400. E. L. Stanway, block, \$3,000; insurance, \$1.700. Masonic Hall, \$3,-000; small insurance. M. L. Stoler, block, \$3,000; machinery, \$1,500. Cheseman & Evans, block, \$3,000; insurance, \$300. David Wilson, drug and grocery store, \$5,000 on stock; insurance, \$4,350. Chapman & Son, block, \$3,000; insurance, \$3,000. L. V. Tyler, tenement, \$3,000; insurance, \$1,600, A. T. Smith, drugs, \$4,000; Joseph Salisbury, harness, \$4,000; W. D. Chapman, jewelry, \$6,000; Kelsey & Swartz, \$7,000. Other losses not estimated will make the total about \$125,000. The principal insurance companies losing by the fire are the Home, the Hartford of New York, and the Orient.

NEW YORK, April 5 .- A fire occurred this evening in the room on the fifth floor of the custom-house which is used for the storage of draw-back vouchers. leaders, etc. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The flames were observed in time to prevent much damage to the building. The books and papers were scorched, but it is believed that no records were entirely destroyed. The firemen expressed their opinion that the fire was an

GREENVILLE JUNCTION, Me., April 5,- The Hotel West, at this place, was burned early this morning. The house was full of people, and there were many narrow escapes.
Mr. Chandler Woods jumped from a window and received severe bruises, and one man had a leg badly hurt. A number of woodsmen, who were stopping there for the night, lost their whole winter earnings. Five horses, two cows, twenty-two hogs and twenty tons of hay were burned in the

St. Louis, April 5.—The largest brick block in Pinckneyville, Ill., was burned yesterday morning. Loss, \$50,000.

OBITUARY. Dr. William Fithian, a Pioneer Citizen, Well

Known in Ohio and Illinois. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DANVILLE, Ill., April 5. - Dr. William Fithian, aged ninety-one years, died to-day, from a cold caught at the polls Tuesday.

Dr. Fithian was born in Cincinnati and moved to Danville in 1830. Before leaving Ohio he built the first house in the city of Springfield. In 1834 he became interested in politics and for several terms was a member of the Legislature, and he was also a soldier of the Blackhawk war. During the war of the rebellion Dr. Fithian was an ardent Republican and filled the position of provost marshal in this city. He was largely instrumental in quelling the numer-ous political outbreaks for which this city was famous in war times. He possessed a large landed estate in this county, on which is situated the town of Fithian. His last wife, who was Mrs. Black when he married her, was the mother of Gen. J. C. Black and Capt. Wm. P. Black, of Chicago.

Rev. Father Quinn. CINCINNATI, April 5.—Rev. Father Quinn died to-day at St. Martin's, Brown county, Ohio, aged about sixty years.

Father Quinn was a native of Cavan county, Ireland, and came to Cincinnati about twenty-five years ago. Here he was ordained a priest, and after spending many years in this city he was transferred to Hamilton, then to Urbana, thence to Glendale, afterward to Chillicothe and finally to the pastorate of Brown county, which he held at the time of his death.

New Jersy Election Officers Arrested. JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 5.—As a result of disclosures made before the special committee of the State Senate investigating the ballot-box frauds in this city at the election last November, sixty warrants were issued to-day for persons alleged to be implicated in the frauds. Twelve arrests were made, All those arrested were election officers: eight are Democrats and four Republicans. It is charged that the election officers were engaged in a conspiracy and that they ac-

entitled to vote. More arrests will be made on Monday. Movements of Steamers. BREMERHAVEN, April 5 .- Arrived: Saale. from New York. NEW YORK, April 5 .- Arrived: City of

cepted ballots from persons who were not

Chester, from Liverpool. QUEENSTOWN, April 5 .- Arrived: Etruria' form New York for Liverpool. LONDON, April 5 .- Sighted off Flushing: Friesland, from Antwerp for New York. LIZARD, April 5 .- Passed: Denmark, from New York for London; Nordland, from New York for Antwerp.

Gambler Killed by Another. KINGFISHER, Ind. T., April 5.—Jacob Cline was shot and killed by Jacob Pecora, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The shooting occurred on a public street. Both men were gamblers, and the trouble grew out of a disagreement over a shell game. Cline has a family in Witchita, and Pecora is a single man. The murderer was arrested, and is in the custody of the military. This is the first murder that has occurred at Kinglisher.

Indication of a Cyclone. ABERDEEN, S. D., April 5.-The appearance of the heavens with clouds rising the face east in west winds, and strong the mercury degrees to 50 degrees above zero during the last few hours, is thought here to indicate the development of a cyclone further east.

His Admirers Loath to Believe He Has Retired from Politics for All Time.

Fruitless Attempt to Induce the Ex-Chancellor and His Son to Accept Seats in the Reichstag -The Kaiser's Many Army Reforms.

Herr Wærmann's Review of Bismarck's Career During Twenty Years of Power.

Unjustly Called a "Man of Blood and Iron"-Moderation Marked All His Acts-Peace Preferred, but War When Necessary.

GERMANY'S DEPOSED STATESMAN. Great Homage Paid to Prince Bismarck

Asked to Take a Seat in the Reichstag.

Copyright, 1890, by the New York Associated Press. BERLIN, April 5 .- The events of the week have accentuated even more than the resignation of the Chancellor the new era that is opening in German history. Until his actual departure the public was loath to believe that the Emperor was in earnest in parting with Bismarck. Doubt is no longer possible, and apathy has yielded to an unwonted sire to do homage to the departing statesman. Henceforth attention will be divided between two theaters-Friedrichsruhe, representing the grandeur of the edifice of German unity, and Berlin, the center of a new and untried regime. It is impossible that the Emperor could have been an unaffected spectator of the unending tributes of admiration and respect that poured in upon his discarded Minister. It is reported to-day that he has again refused to consent to the publication of Bismarck's letter of resignation. The public still declines to believe that the retirement of Bismarck is final, it being urged that he is by five years the junior of Gladstone, and may still count upon a decade of activity. The Cartellers have offered to resign two seats in the Reichstag in favor of Prince Bismarck and Count Herbert Bismarck, but it is certain that the ex-Chancellor and his son will not accept them at present, whatever they may do at a later time.

The Emperor having declared that he will recognize only two parties-those for and against him-will be likely to disregard the conventional party divisions and to seek the assistance of the Liberar-Clerical coalition. Thus Prince Bismarck. in the event of his re-entering the Reichs tag, might seem to be in the unusual position of the nominal, if not the actual leader of the opposition. The opening of the Reichstag and the royal speech are awaited with the keenest interest.

In view of the certainty of a redistribu tion of parties, the preparation of new mil-itary and colonial measures will probably be delayed until the beginning of May. Herr Richter is expected to resign from the Liberal committee in the Reichstag, as he has already done from the Liberal commit-tee of the Diet, his personality blocking a mutual approach of the Liberal groups. Dr. Windthorst claims three indispensal concessions in return for his support of the government: The return of all religious or ders, religious teaching in the schools, and the removal of a discretionary revocable character from all concessions made to the Catholic party. The Centrists are well aware of the strength of their position, and intend to derive every possible advantage

According to the National Zeitung, the

new military bill provides for a permanent

increase of 18,000,000 marks in the annual expenditures. For the moment colonial af-

fairs overshadow home politics. Herr Von-derheydt, the financial backer of the East African company, recently declared in the Wochenblatt that Prince Bismarck's de parture was the sign of a new and energetic colonial policy. Herr Reichartd, the explorer in a lecture, showed that it is of the utmost importance to secure possession of Tabora, which place is further inland than Mpwapwa, in the direction of Lake Tanganyika and the Victoria Nyanza. This and the strengthening of the treaty footing in the German sphere of interest, appear, from inquiry in the most reliable quarters, to be the sole objects of the Emin-Wissmann expedition. Emin has advised the conclusion of a treaty with Bwans Heri, in order that his assistance may be secured in the Germans. The talk of the recapture of Wadelai is based upon mere surmise. Th exact scope of the expedition will not be known until the bill of supplies is before the Reichstag. What is certain, however, is that the Emperor will decline to consen to the adoption of any colonial policy an-tagonistic to England. During the recent visit of the Prince of Wales the Emdid everything possible attached a close friendship between the two nations. Another guarantee in this direction is found in the composition of the new colonial department of the Foreign Office under Dr. Krauel, who is well known through his connection with the Samoan conference, and who is aided by an efficient staff of specialists, all of whom are personally acquainted with the extent and

character of the British colonies. The Emperor's solicitude regarding the army is further shown in an imperial order published to-day, to the effect that, in view of its incompleteness, the reserve infantry military-officers' system, hitherto pursued which provides that officers must come from the ranks of the nobility, must be extended to include those noble character, in order that the sons of honorable middle - class families may hold appointments in the army. The same rule will also apply to the civil service. The Emperor further disapproves the holding of commissions being dependent upon the private income of aspirants. He therefore decrees that the pay of officers of rifles, foot artillery and pioneers shall be increased by 45 marks monthly, that of officers of field artillery by 75 marks, and that of officers of cavalry by 150 marks. At much length he enjoins commanders to set an example of self-sacrifice to officers. and to check indulgences in unnecessary luxuries-the habit of making costly presents and giving frequent banquets, etc. It is the Emperor's pleasure that only con manding generals shall be expected to entertain. It must not occur that Staff officers who have done good service shall feel any anxiety about facing sacrifices which might seem meumbent upon them if they held and her every sigh of satisfaction, as his regimental commands. In conclusion the Emperor desires that lists of aspirants that says: "God bless him." shall be submitted to him, together with the names of officers who do not conform to the rule prescribing a simpler mode of life. He declares that habits of luxury must be seriously and firmly opposed, and intends, to a large extent, to judge of the capacity of the officers by this standard. The Emperor has also issued regulations looking to the suppression of dueling in the army.

The Reichsanzeiger, which is now the vehicle of all official articles formerly

printed in the North German Gazette, pubishes a series of articles, which are supposed to have been directly inspired by the Emperor, on social politics and reforms. So far no definite projects are mentioned, but the tendency is toward legislation for the regulation of the working day and wage questions. Emperor William's decree relative to the

army is understood to be directed against

the exclusiveness of certain officers and corps, and has made a great impression, especially as the wording conveys an apparent intention to exclude Jews. a Ferdinand Bonnke, a clerk, tried to blackmail Bismarck. Bounke wrote threatenletters to Bismarck, in which said he would make public some of the ex-Chancellor's pretended offenses unless a payment was made to him of 50 marks. Bounke was promptly ar-rested and to-day sentenced to three months' imprisonment. This is the man who threw a brick at Bismarck a month ago, while the latter was entering the royal

shares in a new German-American trust company to promote and protect investments in American stocks.

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A MAN OF PEACE. What Prince Bismarck Old in Twenty Years to Stay the "Dogs of War."

LONDON, April 5 .- Herr Wormann, a lifelong friend of Prince Bismarck, in an interview, to-day, said that the allusion to Bismarck as the "man of blood and iron" is altogether unjustified, as the whole political career of the ex-Chancellor shows him to have been a man of peace. "Prince Bismarck's experiences at the Diet of Frankfort," Herr Wormann continued, "convinced him that there was not room enough in Germany for both Austria and Prussia. It became his object to turn out Austria, and he never concealed his intention to accomplish it. He was ready to make a bargain so long as he was required to concede nothing essential. When a bargain on those terms was not to be had he accepted a conflict for which he knew Prussia was ready, and the result justified his foresight. In the settlement after Saiowa he exerted a self-restraint which was, perhaps, his greatest achievement. The soldiers were against him, for they trusted their strength. Bismarck looked far ahead, advocated moderation as the right way to secure the future good will of temporary enemies. In this way he gained over south Germany

within a year or two, and Austria a few years later.
"The conflict with France was held to be inevitable after the defeat of Austria. The military leaders were able to take it up at any time. Indeed, the general staff was ready even in 1886 to enter Vienna at the risk of having the French army on their flank. But Bismarck preferred moderation. In 1863 when the Luxembourg dispute arose the military administration were for accepting the French challenge. Bismarck was for a compromise if it could be effected honorably. He held that a war postponed may be a war prevented. In 1870 the conditions were different. The challenge was given to Germany in a manner which left no alternative. The theory that Bismarck had conjured it up by some deep-laid plot is a fiction of his enemies. In the work that followed of divining a political form to German unity the Chancellor kept the most moderate programme. When the terms of peace with France came to be setlled, Bismarck was again for moderation. The annexation of Alsace-Loraine was forced upon him by the soldiers, and by the public opinion created by the historical school. His chief object since the treaty of Frankfort has been to keep the peace while consolidating the power and influice of Germany. He has never taken a narrow view of the means to secure this end. In 1878 he made every possible concession to Russia. When he afterward saw that he had gained nothing by this course except an uncertain peace, he made the alliance with Austria and Italy which still exists. This enabled him to weather the very dangerous crisis occasioned by the union of the two Bulgarias. It is the simple truth that for twenty years Prince Bismarck has been a power working for peace.'

YOUNG HUGO'S LOSSES.

Money of His Grandsire That Sharpers Have Beaten Him Out Of.

Paris Letter to the London Truth. I am sorry that Georges Hugo is letting his share of his grandfather's hard-earned fortune fall into the hands of sharpers. It was not good for the youth (who is now a young man) to feel the eyes of Paris con-verging on him the day of Victor Hugo's funeral, or, rather, apothesis. There never was such an astounding street opera as that ceremony. Walking by himself and well apart from every body else behind his grandfather's hearse, Georges shared his glory. He was a singularly handsome lad, and a hum of sympathy greeted him all the way from the Arch of Triumph to the Pantheon.

After that to be nobody! It was a hard trial. Georges thought of becoming somebody by adopting a blason and having "Vicomte Hugo" on his card. The stepfather, Lockroy, is a man of wit and of sense, and ridiculed this ambition. Mme. Dubois, a very experienced person, into whose hands Georges fell, encouraged him to live "as a nobleman should." showed a maternal interest in him, setting up to be his Lady Castlewood, and making him more impatient of home criticisms or his conduct and social ambition. He went to her for counsel and consolation, and was

so verdant as to think her a marquise of the ancient nobility. Then she led him to the sharpers, who lumed him. The parquet does not seem to find anything in her conduct on which to base a prosecution. She was not bound. I suppose, to know that the gang to which she introduced the poet's grandson were what they were. At the same time it seems queer that Georges, soon after he came of age, should pay 30,000f, for a fur-lined mantle, which one of them—Pasquier, the conturier-made for her. M. and Mme. Lockroy would bless their stars were young Hugo to commit some political misdemeanor which would lead to his being shut up in Clairvaux prison. Incarceration there is, I am sure, a blessing in disguise to the Duc d'Orleans, who gave a deal of trouble to his illustrious parents before and since he came back from India. cousin, Prince Henri de Chartres, also got into money lenders' hands, and was sent to expiate his folly in a long and arduous tour in central Asia.

What Women Like in Men.

Ladies' Home Journal. Women, I think, like manly, not lady-like They like honesty of purpose and consid-

eration. They like their opinions to be thought of

They like a man who can be strong as a lion when trouble comes, and yet, if one is nervous and tired, can button up a shoe and do it with an amount of consideration that is a mental and a physical bracer-up. They like a man who can take hold of the baby, convince it of his power, and get it to sleep after they have been worrying with it and walking with it until their eyes are tired and they feel as if they had

no brains. They like a man who is interested in their new dresses, who can give an opinion on the fit, and who is properly indignant at any article written against women. They like a man who knows their innocent weaknesses and caters to them; who will bring home a box of candy, the last new magazine or the latest puzzle sold on the street, that will do more than its duty in entertaining everybody for the whole

evening. They like a man who is the master of the situation-that is, who has brain enough to help a woman to decide what is the best thing to do under the circumstances, and who has wit enough to realize, when one of the fairer sex is slightly stubborn, that persuasion is more powerful than all the arguments in the world. They like a man who likes them-who doesn't scorn their opinious, who believes in their good taste, who has confidence in their truth, and who, best of all, knows

that the love promised is given him. That's the sort of a man a woman likes.

An Heiress to Marry.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Miss Tessie Fair, daughter of the millionaire ex-Senator, is to be married to Herm: p Oelrichs, the New York millionaire polit cian. She is the greatest heiress in Califor nia. Though only twenty years old, she plays several musical instruments very creditably, paints pictures of real artistic merit, is well up in literature, does embroidery and other fancy work with skill. and has been all over Europe. She is fond of outdoor exercises, is a daring and tireless swimmer, wins more attention than any other young woman on the Monetery and Santa Cruz beaches each succeeding year, is a spirited equestrienne, driving out in a pretty cart behind a little black steed called Foxey, and is a good bowler and one of the best tennis players in the West, where tennis playing is now almost as much an accomplishment as dancing, in which, by the way, she is perfect. Miss Fair has dark eyes, black hair,

figure above the medium height, fashioned attractively, is graceful in movement, and is, in short, a beautiful woman. She always dresses richly. It is unusual to find one in her position so averse to flattery as she is reputed to be. She is said to be able to judge character quite accurately, and to dislike whatever does not savor of honesty and sincerity. She has had a score of no mean wooers already. She is just the sort of woman who will help to push her hus-The Deutche Bank is about to issue | band up the ladder of reputation. It is | quick and certain relief.

said that she could have had a foreign title more than once had she cared to so cept it. When she is led to the altar she will doubtless wear a string of pearls that formerly belonged to the Empress Engenie, which is among her onaments. Her dismonds and jewels rank next to Miss Flood's

DELIGHTS OF LIFE IN COSTA BICA. Tarantulas, Centipedes, Alligators and Scorpions to Be Found There.

Longman's Magazine. Go and live there, inhabit that picturesque adobe dwelling for twenty-four hours, either with or without jungle fever, and your enthusiasm will be considerably modified. The breeze, tepid and languorous, brings little refreshment to the heavy. steaming atmosphere, charged by blazing sunshine in brief alteration with forrests

Deadly miasms from the rot-laden lagoon steal like ghosts through the moonlit night, and every type of winged and creep-ing abomination that earth produces there teems and swelters in luxuriant virulence. Great hairy tarantula spiders, centipedes a foot long, and scorpions like miniature lob-sters had their being in the banana-leaf thatch above me; land crabs burrowed up through the fungus-grown floor to visit my couch; huge toads and venomous reptiles

came frankly in at the door.

Alligators and enormous serpents infested
the lagoon hard by and might be expected at any moment. I did not see an anaconds while I was there, but a blow from the tail of an alligator, struggling with some creature it had captured, actually broke away some of the wall of my but one night. Beastly bats sailed in secasionally and were found by daylight petidant and pugnacious overhead, while more than once a yell, a scuttle and a rush proclaimed the disturbed intrusion of some unidentified delegate of cat tribe.

spiratory air seemed to have acquired rd constituent in addition to its normads of mosquitos which filled the dark-ness—and a Central American mosquito is as merciless an organism as any of its ac-

which is saying a good deal. Strange things whizzed, and buzzed, and boomed through the obscurity, dropping with a sharp thud, as though shot, or alighting with sticky feet, reluctant of dislodgment, on one's face; all night long there was a rushing, and a crackling, and a creeping, suggestive of unseen invertebrate horrors all around; walls, floor and roof crawled and were horrent with hideous animation. I am a naturalist by instinct, and can love and cherish the meanest reptile, but I would not voluntarily choose a but in a Costa Rican swamp as a shelter for my sick-bed during the delirium of intermittent fever.

The Art of Dressing the Hair. Philadelphia Inquirer.

Carelessness is largely responsible for so many ugly and unbecoming coiffres. A woman from sheer indolence falls into the habit of twisting her locks into a hard little knot behind and letting the front go until it becomes so many aggressive spears. To be comfortable is the motto of sister, whom, upon inspection, find to be in features complexion really deserving the title of a pretty woman, and yet she has, by her in-difference to effects, honestly earned the reputation of extreme plainness, while the witch, with irregular features and a skin by no means in the rose-leaf order, has succeeded in achieving a piquant style of beauty that is, after all, to be traced to the soft, fluffy charm of a well-dressed head. The front hair brushed back from the forehead, "a la pompadour," imparts an appearance of frankness to the face and is an altogether desirable mode, provided the hair grows low and in classical curves upon the forehead. The roll is no longer smooth, but a hundred tiny waves and crinkles betray the use of crimping pins. Men seem especially to delight in a smooth white brow that refuses to be shadowed by the

fashionable bang. Let the hair be parted in the center of the forehead and the sunniest face assumes at once an air of prim beauty that borders on the severe. Take the comb, and with a little twist of the curly locks you have a coquettish side part that takes fully ten

years from the face so adorned. The woman who has a large head and full face should, in charity to her persona charms, dress her hair close to the sides the head, while the slender girl may fairly shower her small top-knot with curls and

crimps, waves and ringlets. "I despise false hair," is the verdict of womankind in general. This is all well enough in its way, but suppose, through an oversight, careless nature has deprived you of luxurious locks or the cruel and relentless hand of time is robbing you of woman's prettiest ornament, what then? You would indeed be foolish to refuse to accept from the widespread variety of charming and ingenious designs something to supply the deficiency. Enter a fashionable hair-dress-er's establishment of the present day and you will find a choice as rare and perfect as if you had visited the bazars of a dozen

continental cities. Serious Accident to a Banker.

MONTVEDO, April 5 .- J. S. Morgan, of the London branch of the firm of Drexel. Morgan & Co., met with a serious accident yesterday. While riding in his victoria, the horses were frightened by a railroad train, and thinking they would run away Mr. Morgan jumped from the carriage. The driver quieted the horses and drove on, but shortly after missed Mr. Morgan, and on returning found him lying by the roadside unconscious. He was found to have concussion of the brain, and, as Mr. Morgan is seventy-seven years of age, the shock may

prove fatal.

Burlington Free Press. "Is there anybody from Vermont in the car?" asked the conductor, opening the door and letting in about forty-two rods of

Western blizzard. "I be," responded a tall. lank individual. rising up in a seat next to the stove. "Well, if you will be kind enough to come forward into the Pullman car," replied the conductor, "there is a lady there who has got her spruce gum mixed up with a paper of rosin, and she wants an expert to sep-

arate 'em."

Tug-of-War Championship. NEW YORK, April 5 .- The second tournament for the Amateur Athletic Union's light-weight tug-of-war championship of the United States resulted in a victory for the Acorn Athletic Ciub, of Brooklyn. The Yale team was obliged to withdraw, Princeton objecting to it as professional. Prince-ton was second. The Berkely, Star and English-America were the other competi-

Demands Withdrawn. PITTSBURG, Pa., April 5 .- The strike at Oliver Brothers' nut and bolt-works was settled this afternoon, by the men with-drawing their demand for the discharge of one workman and the reinstatement of another. The works will resume on Monday.

Nearly one thousand men were affected. Slosson Defeats Catton at Billiards. CHICAGO, April 5.—The opening of the fourteen-inch balk-line tournament took place at Central Music Hall to-night, and was a success. Slosson and Catton were the players, and the former won by a score

of 500 to 134.

She Had 'Em. "What were your husband's last words!"
"He hadn't any," sobbed the widow. "I

was with him." A Common-Sense Remedy.

In the matter of curatives what you want is something that will do its work while you continue to do yours-a remedy that will give you no inconvenience nor interfere with your business. Such a remedy is Allcock's Porous Plasters. These plasters are not an experiment; they have been in use for over thirty years, and their value has been attested by the highest medical authorities, as well as by voluntary testimontals from those who have used them. Allcock's Porous Plasters are purely vegetable and absolutely harmless. They require no change of diet and are not affected. by wet or cold. Their action does not in-terfere with labor or business; you can toil and yet be cured while hard at work. They are so pure that the youngest, the oldest, the most delicate person of either sex can

use them with great benefit. Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for Allcock's and let no solicitation or explana-

Allcock's corn and bunion shields effect